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10th National Juche Seminar Held in Tokyo

Secretariat of Int'l Institute Invited Here

The Tenth National Seminar on the Juche Idea was held on Nov. 19 and 20 at the Education Hall in Tokyo under the joint sponsorship of the National Liaison Council for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung and the Committee for the Solidarity of Japanese and Korean Social Scientists.

Present at the seminar were 500 representatives of more than one hundred Jucheologists' groups formed across Japan from the southernmost island Okinawa and the northernmost Hokkaido. Involving all walks of life, among them were professors, workers and students.

The 10th seminar unanimously supported a proposal that the secretariat of the International Institute of Jucheology should be located in Tokyo and called upon all the attendants to join in this work. The international institute was decided to be set up by the Second International Juche Seminar held on Sep. 14 to 17 in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It will greatly contribute to developing the Juche study on a world-wide scale.

At the first-day session, vice-Chairman Li Gye Baek of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), on behalf of the Korean residents organization, made a speech, congratulating the tenth Juche seminar held in this country.

After his speech, congratulatory messages were read out there from organizations of the DPRK including the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Social Science Academy.

The seminar heard an one-and-a-half hour keynote report by Prof. Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the Committee for the Solidarity of Japanese and Korean Social Scientists. (See page 2)

In his report, the prominent Japanese Jucheologist urged that, by studying harder the Juche idea in an independent and creative viewpoint, the attendants should widely spread its great truth among the popular masses, the creator of history.

Referring to the international institute, Mr. Yasui characterized it as an international academic research centre and assigned it to the study and the dissemination of the Juche thought. He detailed that the institute should be engaged in: circulating the various works of President Kim Il Sung; organizing symposiums and lectures; publishing a periodical organ; theoretically helping global efforts for the study of the revolutionary concept; exchanging transnational research activities; establishing the Juche library; and holding literature exhibition.

Saying that such is a worthwhile service with great prospect, the professor called upon the attendants actively to participate in it. His speech was warmly applauded.

Next, Hanawa Fujio, deputy secretary-general of the National Society for the Juche Study, took the rostrum. He attended the Pyongyang International Juche Seminar as a general secretary of the Japanese Jucheologists delegation. Mr. Hanawa made a report on the international seminar.

第10回チュチェ思想科学討論全国集会

A platform of the 10th National Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Tokyo on Nov. 19 and 20.

At the second-day session, the seminar heard reports as follows: "the national and international significance attached to the Socialist Constitution of Korea" by Mr. Fukushima Masao, former professor at Waseda University; "On 'the Theses on Socialist Education'" by Mr. Satogami Ryuhei, member of the Teachers Society for the Juche Study; "Korea's Reunification and Okinawa" by Mr. Kawamitsu Masanori, member of the Okinawa Youth Society for the Juche Study.

In the afternoon, the attendants informed each other of activities of respective study groups. Representatives of local study groups and the National Youth Society for the Juche Study took the floor to explain their activities. They expressed firm determination to develop their study onto a higher stage.

Concluding the tenth seminar, Prof. Kuriki Yasunobu, Chairman of the National Liaison Council for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung, said that the seminar attained a great success, following the Pyongyang seminar.

A letter addressed to President Kim Il Sung and an appeal (See box) were adopted with applause and cheers.

The Juche seminar successfully ended its two-day session, with the attendants singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" in Korean.

Prior to the seminar, the Third National Meeting of the Youth Society for the Juche Study was held on the same hall.

Appeal (Full Text)

The following is the full text of an appeal which was adopted at the 10th National Seminar on the Juche Idea held between November 19 and 20 in Tokyo, Japan.

* * *

The present era more urgently demands independence and self-reliance of nations and independence of the masses than ever before in the long history of mankind and independence is becoming the main trend in the world.

This is proved by the fact that peoples in the Third World including Asia, Africa and Latin America, humiliated and impoverished under imperialist aggression, racism, suppression and exploitation, are whole-heartedly set on winning true national sovereignty and independence and have emerged as powerful forces in the international arena.

This is also proved by the fact that peoples in highly-developed capitalist countries aspire after restoring independence and humanity and establishing true democracy against the imperialist machine civilization and regimented society in which they are now robbed of independence and humanity, threatened by unemployment and flooded with decadent culture, and in which even their lives are threatened.

It cannot be denied that independence is the trend of the present era if we consider that in the socialist countries where the masses become the masters of power, exploitation is done away with and the policies of promoting independence and creativeness of the masses a consistently advanced though they differ according to countries.

That the present era is the era of independence means that each nation is advancing its struggle for independence and sovereignty by mapping out its own forms, methods and course of struggle suited to its history and national characteristics.

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea correctly grasped this trend and met this demand by establishing the Juche idea and its theory and method.

The Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung for the first time systematically formulated the fundamentals of the theory of scientific socialism that man is the most powerful and valuable thing in the world.

It is because of the following demands of us Japanese people that we began to study the Juche idea and its theory and method as Kimilsungism.

Firstly, among capitalist countries, Japan is especially inhumane, in that it tramples underfoot the democratic rights of the working class and is drastically developed at the cost of the living and lives of the masses.

Because of this, the masses of the people eagerly desire to restore independence and humanity all the more.

Secondly, as the Japanese reactionaries, allied with the U.S. imperialists, played a role in the division of Korea and are encroaching on the right of the Korean people to self-determination, it is the task of our Japanese people to set the things right in deference to the sovereignty of the Korean nation.

Thirdly, very closely linked with each other are the demands of the Japanese people to restore independence, establish true democracy, respect the independence of the Korean nation and support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In other words, the Japanese people's struggle for the restoration of independence and humanity is aimed at severing dirty connections between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet regime.

Basing ourselves on the achievements of the 10th National Seminar on the Juche Idea,

Understanding that the decision to establish an international institute on the Juche idea in Japan at the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang, is encouraged by foreign friends and is greatly expected of us by them,

We are convinced it is the most important task to further advance the study of the Juche idea and spread it among the broad circles of the Japanese people and creatively adapt it to the reality of Japan, and are resolved to achieve this task.

Secretariat of Int'l Liaison Com. for Korea Reunification Opened in Paris

A press conference was held on October 27 at the meeting hall of the French Senate in connection with the opening in Paris of the Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, according to a report.

Present on the occasion were French news agency and newspaper reporters and personages of various circles including Philippe Macheffer, member of the bureau of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and member of the Guidance Committee of the Socialist Party of France; Andre Aubry, French Senator, Mayor of Antony and Chairman of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Jean Dory, Director of the Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Guy Dupre, Secretary General of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and deputy Director of the Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; the Secretary General of the France-Korea Friendship Association and the National Secretary of the French Peace Movement.

Andre Aubry made a statement at a press conference.

Saying that the Korean people are still undergoing the tragedy of national split, he pointed to the fact that the United States keeps its troops as ever in south Korea and introduced there new type nuclear weapons, missiles, fighter planes and tanks to hasten the "modernisation" of the south Korean puppet army and the south Korean puppet clique reinforced the puppet armed forces and "civilian armed forces" on an extensive scale.

He went on:

It is beyond doubt that such development is very grave and dangerous. The world people who love freedom and peace cannot remain indifferent to this development.

The basic mission of our committee formed on the initiative of personages with differing political and philosophical views is to support the just struggle of the Korean people for reunifying their country independently and peacefully without outside interference.

The forces who love peace and progress are waging an extensive solidarity movement in all countries of the world to support the reunification of Korea.

He pointed to the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Brussels in February last and the general resolution adopted at the conference and to the first meeting of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algiers towards the end of June. Then he spoke about the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea to be held in Japan in 1978.

He also informed the attendants of the preparations being made by the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea to form its branches in various cities of France.

After the statement of Andre Aubry, Guy Dupre made a supplementary statement.

Pointing to the result of the first meeting of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, he explained the action programme and statute of the International Liaison Committee.

Answers were given to questions raised at the press conference.

The participants of the World Conference for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Brussels, Belgium on Feb. 21 and 22 this year.

Japanese Meet for Solidarity with Reunification

The "national solidarity meeting to smash the Japan-U.S.-south Korea military integration, to disclose the truth about the Kim Dae Jung case and support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" was held on the eveing of Nov. 19 at Tojokaikan Hall, Tokyo.

The meeting was co-sponsored by the Japan Committee to Support the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Working Committee for the Solidarity Meeting in Tokyo of Japanese and Korean Youth.

Over 700 Japanese people of various circles such as scholars, men of culture, workers, youth and students participated in the meeting.

Included among them also were representatives of the prefectural solidarity committees to support the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The meeting adopted a resolution on: 1) complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, the biggest obstacle to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea; 2) a halt to aid to the Pak junta by the Liberal Democratic government of Japan; 3) support for the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean people; and 4) for a realization of "World Conference for the Reunification of Korea" in Tokyo.

An "appeal for the solidarity with the entire Korean people" was also unanimously adopted.

Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo), Ogasawara Satoshi, full-time Secretary of the Youth Committee of the Tokyo Council of Trade Unions, and Yun Sang Chol, vice-Chairman of the CSC of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) were invited to the meeting as guest speakers.

Chairman Makieda Motofumi of Sohyo pointed out in his speech that the Pak "regime" is the fascist regime worse than Hitler's Nazis.

Strongly criticizing the Japanese and the U.S. governments for supporting the Pak "regime" and for hindering the reunification of Korea, he said: Sohyo will make utmost efforts to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, opposing the Japan-U.S.-south Korea military integration, together with the democratic forces in and out of Japan.

Vice-Chairman Yun Sang Chol of Chongryun CSC noted that the basic problem to be solved urgently for the realization of the reunification of Korea was the prompt and complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Messages from seven DPRK organizations including the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland were read.

Liaison Council for Tokyo Conf. Formed

A round-table conference on holding a "World Conference for the Reunification of Korea" in Tokyo was held on the afternoon of Nov. 19 at the National Railways Workers' Building in Tokyo, prior to the national solidarity meeting.

Around 50 representatives took part in the meeting including those of the solidarity committees in 25 prefectures and of preparative committees in those prefectures where preparation were being made for the formation of solidarity committees. Among them was Ichikawa Makoto, Representative of the Japan Committee to Support the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The agenda of the conference included the following items: 1) preparations for and tasks of the world conference; 2) future tasks of the solidarity committee; 3) conditions and important tasks of prefecture committees; 4) on the organisation of a "National Liaison Conference to Support the Reunification of Korea."

The participants decided to develop wide-ranged activities in each region in preparation for the world conference in Tokyo.

For this purpose, it was also decided: 1) to form a "National Liaison Conference to Support the Reunification of Korea," which is to do information exchanges and liaison work among committees; 2) to divide prefectures into 8 regions and appoint a secretary for each region; 3) to set up this liaison conference within the Japan Committee to Support the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The meeting also decided to hold a second meeting of representatives for the world conference to be held in Tokyo on Dec. 5. (The first meeting was held on Sep. 9 at the instance of Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of Sohyo).

At the coming meeting, the formation of a "Japan preparatory committee" to consist of individuals and bodies from broad sections agreeing to hold the world conference in Tokyo will be proposed.

The meeting will also propose to draw up an action program and set up a working committee.

Chongryun Flays Japan Gov't for Refusing Deputies' Reentry

The Justice Ministry of Japan on Nov. 24 refused an application for reentry permission filed by seven Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who were elected here from Chongryun organizations.

The application was filed by them to the ministry concerned on Nov. 17 for reentering Japan after attending the First Session of the Sixth SPA slated for Dec. 15 in Pyongyang.

They are Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan); its vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu and Li Gye Baek; Ryang Jong Go, President of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists; Pak Jong Hyon, Chairman of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; Hong Bong Su, President of the Society of the Korean Credit Associations; and Ho Nam Gi, Chairman of the Union of Korean Writers and Artists.

In protest against the unjustified refusal by the Japanese Government of their reentry application, Chairman Han Duk Su met the press on Nov. 25 at the Korean Hall in Tokyo and made public a statement.

He branded the refusal by the government here of reentry application not only as an overt violation of the universally accepted practice and fundamental human rights but as a grave challenge to the sovereignty of the DPRK.

It is the universally accepted fundamental right for the overseas citizens of an independent state to visit their country freely and participate in its state affairs, the Chairman added.

He held that seven Deputies elected here should be entitled to participate in the legislature newly formed after the general election at home. No one is in a place to interfere with such due conduct of sovereignty, he stressed.

He made clear that Deputies have been elected from the Korean community here since 1967 but they so far have been deprived of the right to conduct sovereignty.

Exposing that the authorities here have recently often taken an unfriendly attitude toward the DPRK and Chongryun—they refused the entry of a DPRK delegation to congratulate the 11th Chongryun Congress held in September and refrained a women delegation invited by the Japan Socialist Party and other delegations from Pyongyang from contacting Chongryun organizations—he charged them with placing an obstacle before the developing private-level DPRK-Japan relations.

Demanding that the Government of Japan should fundamentally change its misled Korea policy antagonizing the DPRK, he called up on it to repeal its refusal of the reentry permission for the seven resident Korean Deputies.

700 S. Korean Workers Demand Freedom of Labor Movement

Workers and figures of all strata in Seoul, over 700 in all, held a meeting on November 18 demanding the freedom of labour movement and better working conditions, according to a foreign press report.

Most of those present at the meeting held in the Christian hall in Seoul were workers of the nearby factory.

Also present there were south Korean ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, Kim Chol, leading member of the Unification Socialist Party, one of the opposition parties, and other politicians and scores of religionists including Pak Hyong Gyu and other Christian pastors and Catholic priests.

Voices denouncing the harsh oppression and exploitation of workers and a wanton violation of the labour movement rang out at the meeting.

The workers present at the meeting denounced the puppet clique who arrested five co-workers who took the lead in the struggle for the improvement of their living conditions.

According to other report, the attendants of the meeting formed a "consultative council for the human right problem of toiling people on the Pyonghwa market" and resolved to fight for the human rights of the workers of the clothing factory on the Pyonghwa market in reliance upon this organization. While forming this organization, they demanded the release of the illegally detained workers and the resignation of the operative of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency and the chief of the puppet police station bent on the repression of the labour movement.

Men of Culture Issue New Declaration for Democracy

Members of the "Cultural Association for Freedom" composed of south Korean conscientious writers and poets held a meeting in Seoul on the evening of November 18 in commemoration of the third anniversary of the founding of the association, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Present at the meeting were over 60 men of culture opposing the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and aspiring after democratic freedom.

At the meeting they exposed and denounced the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who under the signboard of "yusin" have converted south Korea into a dark land where barbaric fascist terrorism prevails and issued "the third declaration" demanding the immediate release of Kim Ji Ha, a conscientious poet, and democratic freedom.

In the declaration they expressed the firm determination to fight resolutely for the democratization of south Korean society and the realisation of the country's reunification. Declaring that "democratic freedom is necessary not only for the men of literature but for the entire people," they called upon the people of all strata to unite and demanded the guarantee of the freedom of speech.

Let's Make Every Effort to Form Int'l Organization

—Keynote Report by Yasui Kaoru at Seminar— (Gist)

Follws the gist of the keynote report by Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the Committee for the Solidarity of Japanese and Korean Scientists, made at the 10th National Seminar on the Juche Idea held on Nov. 19 and 20:

At a time when international solidarity is getting stronger and stronger in the study of the Juche idea and when more and more people are becoming aware that now is the time of independence, we are holding this 10th national seminar ont heJuc he idea.

Study activities on the Juche idea have been widespread in various countries of the world, culminating in the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang last September. Under the historic circumstances, study activities on the Juche idea are also developing in Japan. Especially thanks to the efforts of the members of various groups in many parts of this country, study activities have expanded to wider sections of people including workers. I highly appreciate this.

Our study activities in Japan, which have developed, should advance further, with this 10th national seminar as a turning point.

Kimilsungism has now become the guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method not only for the Korean people but for the advanced people, revolutionary people of the present world to firmly arm themselves with.

We must learn Kimilsungism and put it into practice in developing in the fields of idea, theory and method.

Last September I attended the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang with other members of a Japanese scientists' delegation to study the Juche idea. The heated atmosphere there made me believe more firmly in Kimilsungism with the immortal Juche idea as its essence.

Just before the opening of the International Seminar, "Theses on Socialist Education" was made public.

This is a historic work devoted to the development of educational ideas for mankind. All the participants in the seminar received the theses with deep emotion.

The Korean revolution carried out under the banner of the Juche idea, under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung is an epoch-making revolution to change the social system and thoroughly to remake man.

The Pyongyang Declaration adopted by the seminar reads in part as follows:

"The attendants of the seminar unanimously approved the proposal for forming an international organization to study the Juche idea reflecting the ardent desire of the people of our times to learn the Juche idea, and formed an organizing committee for pushing ahead with this work."

International solidarity in the study of the Juche idea bore fruits in approving this proposal. This development is due to the efforts made by many people.

As many as six international seminars on the Juche idea, including the seminar held in Madagascar last year, have so far been held.

The participants in the Madagascar seminar insisted that it was an urgent task to establish an international organization to conduct study activities on the Juche idea on a worldwide scale. That is why the question of setting up an international organization was raised as a concrete one at the Pyongyang seminar and why an organizing committee for the purpose was formed.

The organizing committee is composed of nine delegates from eight countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan, and from one international organization.

During my stay in Pyongyang, I drew up a basic plan for the international organization after deliberate consultation with the members of the organizing committee and other persons concerned.

The basic plan is outlined as follows:

1) The international organization is to be named "The International Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea."

2) "The International Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea" is an international academic institute to study the Juche idea and regards it as its basic task to study and spread the immortal Juche idea fathered by President Kim Il Sung.

3) "The International Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea," in accordance with its character and mission, is to carry on the following activities—to spread the classical works of President Kim Il Sung, to organize seminars and lecture meetings concerning the Juche idea, periodically to issue "The Study of the Juche Idea," to cooperate in theoretical studies with people studying the Juche idea in various parts of the world and exchange experiences with them, to open libraries concerning the Juche idea, to hold exhibitions of books, etc.

4) "The International Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea" is to establish relations with organizations and personages in the world that are interested in the Juche idea.

5) "The International Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea" is to be located in Tokyo, Japan.

You will understand how great are the expectations to study activities in Japan, from the fact that such an important international research institute has been decided to be located in Tokyo. We must do our best to prove worthy of this trust and expectations.

We opened the office of the organizing committee at Hitotsubashi, Tokyo, on November 16. Inside the office there is a study room containing important works on the Juche idea. We are going to announce the founding of the "International Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea" before the world at a proper time in the near future.

This is an institute for developing activities in cooperation with the organizations and persons in the world interested in the Juche idea. We are planning to seek broad support for and cooperation with the institute, first here in Japan, where it is located.

We will independently and creatively study the immortal Juche idea at this institute and spread this idea among the masses. In doing so, we, firmly convinced of the correctness and immortality of the Juche idea, will go into the people with a modest attitude.

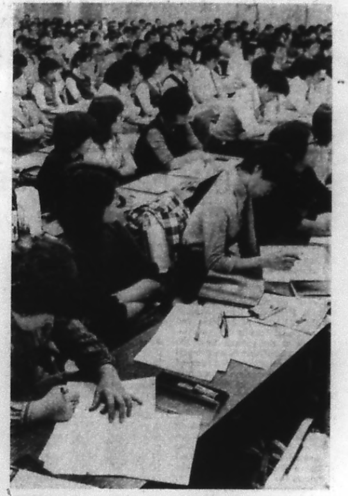
We are now going to start a great fight, in search of an infinite possibility, though our fight is quiet now.

I ernestly wish that you, participants in this seminar, give positive support to this world-historic cause in your respective positions.

During my stay in Pyongyang, I had a friendly talk with the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung on two occasions. For me the talks were a valuable experience in that the talks helped me deepen my understanding not only of the idea, theory and method of the President but also of his personality.

As human history constantly develops, new problems which are not known before, will be posed. For the solution of such problems, we must wait for a leader of genious, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, who will have a keen insight and will be far-sighted, and will be able to show a correct guiding compass for the masses of people.

I sincerely hope together with you that President Kim Il Sung will carry on his precious activities in good health, giving great encouragement to the masses of people who are fighting under difficult conditions in every part of the world.



Shown here are participants in the 10th national seminar on-the Juche idea held between October 19 and 20 in Tokyo, Japan.

Korean People Hail Independence Day of PDRY

The Korean people congratulate the Democratic Yemeni people on the 10th anniversary of the independence of their country, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (November 30, 1967).

The Democratic Yemeni people and particularly the southern part have suffered most aggravating circumstances since the British occupation in 1839 and which lasted until November, 1967. But, with the realization of their national independence and sovereignty on their territory under the command of its political vanguard, National Front, the people have been able to realize many achievements to overcome the inheritances of the dark past, to create a new society and to make great changes in all cultural, political and social fields, particularly after the collective move on June 22, 1969.

Pursuing the non-alignment policy externally, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen actively supports the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of fighting countries.

Korea and Democratic Yemen are geographically far away from each other, but the bonds of friendship sealed between the two peoples are growing stronger as the days go by.

The commonness of their position in the past when they were oppressed and maltreated and the commonness of today's struggle to build a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence bring the two peoples closer to each other.

The visit to the DPRK by a government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council, in 1974 was of weighty significance in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

The government and people of Democratic Yemen extend active support and encouragement to the Korean people in their just cause.

The Korean people are convinced that the excellent friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries will further develop in various domains in the future.

A view of Aden, capital of the People's Dem ocratic Republic of Yemen

News in Brief

Nov. 14

* A protocol on the opening of the airways between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Democratic Kampuchea was signed in Phnom Penh.

Nov. 17

* A Soviet movie delegation headed by Prof. V.N. Zhdan, Rector of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the Hungarian News Agency headed by Barcs Sandor, its general director, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Nov. 19

* The government trage delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Stefan Nicolae, First vice-Minister of International Economic Cooperation and Trade, left Pyongyang for home by air.

* A Korean painting exhibition delegation of the DPRK left Pyongyang by train for a visit to the People's Republic of China.

* A protocol of the fifth meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw.

Nov. 20

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Han Su Gil left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Hungary.

Nov. 21

* The Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe of the DPRK headed by Chang Chol arrived in Paris on a performance tour of France.

N ov. 22

* A delegation of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Hasegawa Shozo, vice-Chairman of this committee and Member of the House of Representatives, arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

* A Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe headed by Cho Ryong Chul left Pyongyang by special plane for a visit to Bulgaria.

* A delegation of scientific and technological cooperation of the Soviet Union headed by V.A. Yarmolyuk, vice-Minister of Geology of the Soviet Union, and the "Maritsa Vostok" wrestling team of Bulgaria arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Nov. 24

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by Kim Yang Son left Pyongyang by plane for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

* Li Jun Ok was appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Jamaica.

(KCNA)

Speeches at International Juche Seminar

(Continued from the previous issue)

Guiding Idea Expounding Most Correct Rev. Theory, Strategy, Tactics

Sako Mamadou, Secretary General of the Movement for Peace of Mali, said:

The immortal Juche idea is a great guiding idea expounding the most correct theory, strategy and tactics of revolution.

A revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics clarified by the Juche idea fully embodies the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything and, precisely for this reason, its greatness, originality, truth and invincible vitality are firmly guaranteed.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and embraces a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role."

The new revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, unlike the preceding revolutionary theory, clarifies that revolution is, in essence, a struggle of the masses of the people for defending their independence.

All the activity of man, whether labour activity or socio-political activity, is a struggle for defending independence, the life of man.

The revolutionary struggle is work for liberating the masses of the people from all the fetters of nature and society and providing them with an independent and creative life.

The new revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor gives also a new exposition of the main cause of revolution.

Man whose nature is to defend himself rises in struggle when his independence is infringed upon. This is quite natural.

Thus, a revolutionary struggle breaks out when man, a social being with independence as his life, loses his independence.

With the creation by the great leader President Kim Il Sung of a new original revolutionary theory evolved with the working people as the central factor, the oppressed toiling masses have come to find more correct path for the first time in history to hew out their destiny and a radical change has taken place in the development of the revolutionary theory.

Let's Strugle to Frustrate "Two Koreas" Plot

Hanawa Fujio, Deputy Chief of the Secretariat of the "National Liaison Council for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" in Japan, said:

Korea is one. I call for a stubborn struggle to frustrate the reactionary "two Koreas" plot and help towards the cause of Korea's reunification.

Korea is one in every respect—in the light of the historical background of the north and south of Korea and the international law or from the humanitarian point of view. To achieve Korea's reunification is an exercise of the right to national self-determination; it is the Korean people's basic right which allows of no foreign interference and intervention.

U.S. imperialism, the main hurdle in the way of Korean reunification, has worked hard to keep Korea divided into two parts since her liberation.

From olden times the Korean nation had lived as a homogeneous nation. It is an excellent nation with the same language and culture and a 5,000-year long history. The division of Korea into the north and the south is entirely unreasonable for it was artificially and unilaterally imposed upon her by U.S. imperialism. It, therefore, can by no means be a problem between states.

The reunification of the north and the south of Korea is a matter of the Korean nation itself and a domestic affair of the Korean people; it can be solved independently if the foreign troops withdraw and stop their unjust obstructions.

The U.S. imperialists are the main obstacle to Korean reunification. The immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea is a prerequisite and a key to the realization of Korea's reunification.

The U.S. troops must withdraw from south Korea. This is the public opinion throughout the world and a unanimous demand of the peoples in all countries.

While U.S. imperialism is the main obstacle to Korea's reunification, Japanese militarism is an actual hurdle lying in the way of Korea's reunification.

Intolerable is the "two Koreas" policy in which the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are deeply involved. The independent and peaceful reunification of the north and the south of Korea must be achieved no matter what difficulties and obstacles may lie before it.

(To be continued)

Juche and Korean Constitution

By Prof. Derek Roebuck, Dean of Law School at University of Tasmania

December 27 is the 5th anniversary of the promulgation of the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Starting with the current issue, a three-part article will be printed. It is written by prof. Derek Roebuck, Dean of the Law School at the University of Tasmania, under the title of "Juche and the Korean Constitution."

Introduction

The new Korean constitution is a member of the family of socialist constitutions which started with the first Soviet constitution in 1918 and of which perhaps the latest is the new Chinese constitution passed this year. Though these constitutions have some common features, the new Socialist Constitution of the DPRK has its own character and many unique features, reflecting the different Korean experience, the advanced achievements of the DPRK, and the incorporation of the principles of JUCHE.

The JUCHE idea is essentially simple and readily understood, and has been best expressed by its author, President Kim Il Sung,

> **"The JUCHE idea is an idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.**
>
> **The masters of revolution and construction are the masses of the working people. Only through their own struggle can they crush the aggressors and oppressors, win freedom and liberation and build a bountiful and cultured new life.**
>
> **The masses of the working people have the capacity for transforming nature and society. It is they who conquer nature and create material wealth and it is also they who overthrow the old society and build the new. The working masses are the strongest and wisest beings in the world.**
>
> **The revolutionary struggle and the work of construction are a struggle of the working masses to enjoy independent and creative lives as true masters of nature and society, freed from all manner of subjugation; it is their job to work out their destiny. When the masses of the working people rise in the struggle to shape their destiny with the consciousness that they are the masters of revolution, they can display inexhaustible wisdom and creativity and advance the revolution and construction at an extraordinary speed."**

Background to 1972 Constitution

All Socialist constitutions are in a sense aspirational. They try to describe in a formal way not only where the country has got to in its development but where it is going and how it intends to get there. This does not mean, as critics sometimes say, that they are untruthful or unrealistic. The 1948 Constitution, for example, did not pretend that the DPRK had become a socialist state. It said clearly that ownership of the means of production took the form of state ownership or co-operative ownership or ownership by private individuals or companies. It dealt expressly with the confiscation of land and other property formerly owned by the Japanese. It abolished tenancy of land and provided that no one should own more land than he could till, between 5 and 20 JUNGBO according to the locality. Articles 8,9 and 10 said:

> ART. 8. The private ownership prescribed by-law of land, draught cattle, farm implements and other means of production, medium and small industrial enterprises, medium and small trade, raw materials and manufactured goods, residences and outhouses, articles of domestic economy, income and savings is protected by law.
>
> The right to inherit private property is ensured by law.
>
> Creative initiative in private economy is encouraged.
>
> ART. 9. The state encourages the development of the co-operative organisations of the people.
>
> The property of the co-operative organisations is protected by law.
>
> ART. 10. With a view to utilising rationally in the interests of the people all the domestic economic resources and all potential resources, the state works out a uniform national economic plan, and strives accordingly for the restoration and development of the national economy and culture.
>
> The state carries out the national economic plan on the basis of state and co-operative ownership, and allows privately-owned economy to participate in it.

Twenty five years of socialist construction and revolutionary change rendered this constitution obsolete. Social and economic changes made necessary a new appraisal of the state of the DPRK and a statement of new aims; in particular a description was needed of the next steps on the road to communism. This was seen in part as a need to embody in the constitution the principles of JUCHE and the likely future results of their application. Just as in 1948 the new DPRK needed a constitution describing a pre-socialist reality and a socialist aspiration, so the 1972 Constitution describes a socialistic achievement and a plan for a communist future.

Effect of 1972 Constitution

The new Constitution incorporates the successes of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism. It sets out the principles by which political, social, economic and cultural life is governed. The rights and duties of citizens of the socialist state are defined together with the structure of the state which provides and guarantees those rights. The Constitution rests on the reality of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which provides the political and ideological unity of the whole people. The alliance of workers and peasants has achieved the necessary socialist industrialisation. The divisions which arose in the past because of the differences between industrial and agricultural workers have been resolved. The new reality is reflected in Articles 18 to 21.

> Article 18. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the means of production are owned by the State and co-operative organisations.
>
> Article 19. The property of the State belongs to all people. The State may own any property without limit.
>
> All natural resources of the country, major factories and enterprises, harbours, banks, transport and communication establishments are owned by the State only.
>
> The State property plays a leading role in the economic development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
>
> Article 20. The property of co-operative organisations is collectively owned by the working people involved in the co-operative economy. The land, draught animals, farm implements, fishing boats, buildings, as well as small and medium factories and enterprises may be owned by co-operative organisations.
>
> The State protects the property of co-operative organisations by law.
>
> Article 21. The State consolidates and develops the socialist co-operative economic system and gradually turns the property of co-operative organisations into the property of all the people according to the voluntariness of the whole membership of co-operative organisations.

The greater efficiency and stability which are made possible by socialist relations of production, together with the independence of the national economy, based on the JUCHE idea, guarantee a solid economic foundation upon which the social and political advances are based.

Personal property, however, is safeguarded. Article 22 provides:

> Article 22. Personal property is the property for personal consumption of the working people.
>
> The personal property of the working people comes into being through socialist distribution according to their work done and through the additional benefits from the State and society.
>
> The products from the inhabitants' subsidiary home enterprises including those from the small plots of co-operative farmers are also personal property.
>
> The State protects the working people's personal property by law and guarantees their right to succeed to it.

The Constitution recognises the central place of work in the life of the normal healthy human. Article 69 says:

> Article 69. It is the sacred duty and honour of citizens to work.
>
> Citizens must voluntarily and honestly participate in work and strictly observe labour discipline and working hours.

Article 56 expands this:

> Citizens have the right to work. All the able-bodied citizens choose occupations according to their desires and talents and are provided with stable jobs and working conditions.
>
> Citizens work according to their ability and receive remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work done.

Articles 27 to 30 show the significance of these principles and how they are applied in practice:

> Article 27. The working masses are the makers of history and, socialism and communism is built by the creative labour of millions of working people.
>
> All the working people in this country take part in labour and work for the country and the people and for their own benefit by displaying conscious enthusiasm and creativity.
>
> The State correctly applies the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done, while constantly raising the political and ideological consciousness of the working people.
>
> Article 28. The working people work eight hours a day. The State lessens the workday according to the arduousness and other special conditions of work.
>
> The State guarantees that the working hours are fully used through the proper organisation of labour and the strengthening of labour discipline.
>
> Article 29. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea citizens' minimum working age is 16.
>
> The State prohibits the labour of children who are under working age.
>
> Article 30. The State directs and manages the nation's economy through the Tean work system, an advanced socialist form of economic management whereby the economy is operated and managed scientifically and rationally on the basis of the collective strength of the producer masses, and through the new system of agricultural guidance whereby agriculture is directed by industrial methods.

(To be cotinued)

U.S. Troops' Presence in S. Korea Contradicts Resolution of 30th UNGA

In connection with the lapse of two years since a fair resolution on the Korean question was adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Korean people strongly demand that the United States immediately withdraw its troops from south Korea in accordance with the resolution.

It is entirely due to the unwarranted stand of the United States and the manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists that no provision of the UN resolution which freely conforms with a main trend of our time and refects an essential demand or the solution of the Korean issue has been implemented.

The U.S., challenging the UN resolution, has pursued the line of split and war.

Unable to ignore the demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, the United States announced a "plan for the pullout" of U.S. troops from there. But it stated that it would keep large armed forces including its air force and naval units in south Korea. The U.S. imperialists declared that they would maintain their "military presence" in south Korea and defend their "national interests," crying for "balance of forces" and "implementation of the commitment" under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward aggression." This is a revelation of their black-hearted intention not to take their hands of aggression and intervention off Korea but to keep placing south Korea under the occupation of the U.S. troops and perpetuate the division of Korea. This runs counter to the demand of the Korean people and the world people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the just resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly on the Korean question.

The United States ignores the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly Session, continues the military occupation of south Korea and keeps reinforcing the armed forces of aggression in and around south Korea on a large-scale in a sinister attempt to deepen the division of Korea, create "two Koreas" and take hold of south Korea indefinitely as a colony and a foothold of aggression to contain the Asian revolutionary forces by using this military lever.

It denounces the Japanese reactionaries for joining them to realize this aim and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for following the road of reliance upon the outside forces, division and war, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionries.

Today Korea has turned into a place where the imperialists' aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres have become most dangerous in Asia, a place fraught with the danger of armed clash. Owing to this, a new grave difficulty lies in the way of the reunification of our country and peace is gravely jeopardized on the Korean Peninsula.

This is contrary to the national interests of the Korean people and seriously detrimental to peace in Asia and the world.

In particular, the domestic and foreign splittists including the United States cry about "simultaneous entry into the UN" of north and south Korea, "separate entry into the UN" of the puppet clique and "cross recognition" of north and south Korea to justify the "two Koreas" policy in the international arena.

No manoeuvre to perpetuate the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and keep Korea divided permanently can be tolerated.

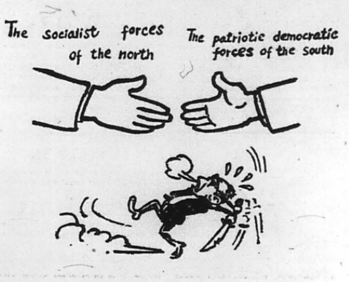
The United States must give up the "two Koreas" plot and war preparations, stop encouraging the south Korean puppet clique to split and war and withdraw from south Korea all its troops and weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons totally, unconditionally and definitively in accordance with the just resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly Session.

The Korean Military Armistice Agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement. The DPRK have already made it clear that it are ready to negotiate with the U.S. side to remove the danger of a new war and secure a guarantee for a durable peace in Korea if the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea.

If the U.S. troops are completely withdrawn from south Korea and a peace agreement is concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the Korean people will realize the country's reunification independently, on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way.

The Japanese reactionaries must wash their hands of the "two Koreas" policy and discontinue vindicating the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and backing the south Korean puppet clique and refrain from obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

If the south Korean puppet clique refuses to give up the policy of relying on the foreign forces and persistently follows the road of treachery to the country and the nation seeking split and war, it will precipitate its destruction.


The socialist forces of the north
The patriotic democratic forces of the south

3 Principles, 5-Point Policy of Korea's Reunification

The three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung are a guiding compass which gives most correct answers to all problems including the principles and ways for solving the question of reunification of the country. They are a historic nation-saving programme which our people should always hold fast to in the whole period of the struggle for the accomplishment of the national cause of the reunification of the country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught:

"Korea must be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, as we already clarified in the July 4 north-south joint statement. No matter how the situation may change in the future, the question of Korean reunification cannot be solved apart from these basic principles."

The three principles whose keynote is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarify the basic stand and principled demand of the people in the struggle for realising the country's reunification. The five-point policy proposes it as the way of overcoming the danger of permanent split at present to remove military confrontation and ease tensions between the north and the south, to realise many-sided collaboration and interchange between them, to convene a great national congress composed of representatives of people of all strata, political parties and social organisations in the north and the south, to institute a north-south confederation under the single nomenclature of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, and to enter the UN under the single nomenclature—the Confederal Republic of Koryo. This opens up before the whole nation a bright prospect and ways for successfully accomplishing the cause of nationl reunification on the basis of the three principles.

The three principles and five-point policy of national reunification are a bright beacon lighting the way to completely ensure the dignity and independence of the nation by making the people defend the stand of the master and enhance the role of the master.

For the solution of the question national reunification in compliance with the people's demand and interests, the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification should be firmly maintained in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy.

It is the unanimous demand and urgent task of the people today to defend the three principles of national reunification and implement its five-point policy.

Though the clear-cut principles and ways of national reunification have been put forward, the danger of permanent split is as ever heavily hanging over the nation and the relations between the north and the south have returned to those before the publication of the north-south joint statement. This is entirely because the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has wrecked and trampled underfoot the principles of the north-south joint statement and obdurately obstructs the realisation of the five-point policy.

The DPRK holds that the cause of reunification should be promoted on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the north-south joint statement. But the south Korean puppets, upon turning on their heels after signing the north-south joint statement, tore it to pieces, threw themselves deeper into the arms of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, stepped up war manoeuvres, incited confrontation with the DPRK and intensified the fascist repression of the south Korean people under the signboard of "anti-communism."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which regards the division of the country as an important means of its existence has gone so far as to shamelessly claim that "division is better than unification" and split must be maintained for "existence," viciously challenging the cause of reunification. Brandishing the blood-stained bayonet, this gang is harshly suppressing and murdering people in south Korea who desire democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and working with increasing frenzy to provoke a war, reinforcing the armed forces, introducing large quantities of weapons of destruction and frequently staging war exercises. At the same time, the scoundrels continue to beg for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces under the pretext of "protection" from what is called "threat of southward invasion" and zealously usher in the Japanese reactionaries.

All these treacherous acts of the south Korean puppets are an open sabotage and violation of the three principles of national reunification and an outrageous challenge to our people and the world peace-loving people who hope for the implementation of the five-point policy and the reunification of Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's machinations to perpetuate the division of the nation are the main obstacle at home to the country's reunification.

In order to carry out the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the brutal fascist system should be abolished in south Korea and the policy of division and war be brought to an end.

Foreign Public Demands Implementation Of 30th UNGA Resolution

With the lapse of two years since the resolution on the Korean question was adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly, the foreign public is becoming louder in demanding its implementation, according to reports.

In a statement dated November 14, the Yemen-Korea Association for Friendship and Support to Korea's Reunification recalled that the 30th UN General Assembly adopted two years ago a resolution calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, disbandment of the "UN Command" and replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, reflecting the unaimous desire and aspiration of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

It said:

The United States, far from implementing the resolution, is stepping up the manoeuvres to start a new war in Korea, while largely reinforcing its forces in south Korea and staging big-scale military exercises behind the curtain of the much advertised pullout of its ground forces.

The United States is persistently clinging to the "two Koreas" plot, encouraging the south Korean authorities to split and confrontation.

The Yemen-Korea Association for Friendship and Support to Korea's Reunification strongly demands the United States withdraw all its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and completely take its hands off there and promptly respond to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, in accordance with the UN resolution on the Korean question.

In a recent letter to the UN Secretary General, the Senegalese Peace Movement stressed that Korea's reunification is an urgent question awaiting an immediate solution in the international scale.

Recalling that, though Carter had promised in his campaign pledges to withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea, the U.S. air force strength is now being reinforced in south Korea, and the Carter administration announced that the U.S. troops would be withdrawn from south Korea stage by stage over a period of 4 to 5 years, the letter said:

This, in actuality, means that he would not withdraw the U.S. armed forced from south Korea during his term of office.

In face of this situation, we request Your Excellency to show deep interest in the Korean question and make reasonable measures for the implementation of the resolution on this question at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

U Aung Je, Chairman of the Burmese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, stressed in his talk on November 14 that during the last 30 odd years the U.S. imperialists artificially divided Korea into the north and the south and imposed misfortunes upon the Korean people. The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from south Korea at once, he added.

He continued:

The three principles and five-point policy of national reunification laid down by the great leader President Kim Il Sung enjoyed unanimous support and firm solidarity from the revolutionary and progressive people and peace-loving people the world over.

The concentric manifestation of the unanimous support and solidarity of the world people was the adoption of the resolution on the Korean question at the 30th UN General Assembly.

The Burmese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification strongly demand the U.S. government as follows:

The U.S. government should immediately implement the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly; it should stop accelerating the preparations for another war of aggression under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion"; the United States should respond at once to the proposals of President Kim Il Sung on the question of Korean reunification; the U.S. imperialists should give up the "two Koreas" plot, withdraw at once not only their ground force, but also all other forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea, stop arms buildup and the new war provocation moves and conclude a peace agreement.

The Tanzanian radio aired recently an article demanding the implementation of the resolution on the Korean question, in connection with the lapse of two years since its adoption at the 30th UN General Assembly.

Whimsical Politics

Excerpts from "Letters from South Korea" carried in April 1977 issue of Japanese Magazine "Sekai"

It is said that as the ROK-US scandal came up before the public, the ROK-Japan scandal, too, has come to draw public attention. How will the United States which managed to settle the Watergate scandal and cope with the Marygate scandal? Judging from the way Japan dealt with the Kim Dae Jung affair, it is obvious what sort of trick she may resort to this time concerning the recent scandal. It seems, therefore, that those who lifted up the voice of criticism feel a sense of defeat from the start. It is clear that this time, too, Japan will adopt the same stand with which she ran to the side of the shameless Pak regime which pretended to be ignorant of the stark fact at the time of the Kim Dae Jung incident. Far from changing her attitude, she will further adhesion with the Pak regime, with a more cautious attitude and disguising indubitable evidence. On February 5, six executive members of the Insam Company and Ilhwa Pharmaceutical Company, both run by the Unification Church under the publicly recognized protection of the KCIA of the Pak regime, were arrested on the charge of having dodged taxes. On February 13, a ministerialist was arrested, who is said to have taken 50 million *won* of bribe from the representative of the Taepyong Corporation which has business relations with Japan's "Sumitomo." It is related with the introduction of fertilizers by the Agricultural Cooperative Federation, I hear. In connection with this case, a charge was also brought against Cho Jung Hun of the Korean Air Line. Many people think that these cases are impregnated with a political odour of the KCIA. The following comment of my friend, reporter, is worth quoting:

"At the time when the ROK-US and ROK-Japan scandals have become an international issue, it is important to make a gesture of doing something before the fact is brought to light. This may be necessary also in order to claim that they are all individual matters which have nothing to do with the government. That is not all, I think. The Unification Church scandal may give rise to public discussion in the US and some scandals may make trouble also in Japan. On that occasion, at least the Pak regime or Pak Jung Hi should be free from investigation. It appears that attempt is made to hold the Unification Church property and personnel in Seoul as a hostage. As for Japan, the Pak regime may threaten her by saying that it has evidence which may shake her political circles. Although the Pak regime-Japan adhesion is so tight, it often takes the anti-Japanese sentiments of the people as a leverage to oppose her or capitalizes on her bribe-offered individuals by blackmail. Trading on man's weak points, instead of putting faith in man's goodwill, it is crushing all values, all sound human relations. These base fascists are up to all sorts of things!"

In this respect the Pak regime is consistent. It ascribes both the Kim Dae Jung and the Pak Tong Son case to the "individual blunders committed out of excessive faithfulness." And, Japan is obliged to accept it. To work out another script of such sort, this time the Pak regime schemed to make the KCIA director a scapegoat. To cope with this, the latter asked the US embassy to ensure his personal safety.

This means the script of the Kim Dae Jung case turned out to be a poor work. For this reason his boss Kim Jong Pil was in constant fear at his farm in his native South Chungchong Province. They say he was recently called up again and is now going to depart on an overseas junket to explain the Pak regime's affairs.

It is hard to tell whether the personal safety of KCIA Director Sin Jik Su is really being ensured by the US embassy or the Eighth US Army. A word goes round that rejected by the US side, he was locked up by the Pak regime. Anyway, he has disappeared from the political arena since he resigned from his post. The deputy director of the KCIA who had to quit office because of his implication in the operation in the United States is now said to have occupied the key post in the Army Security Headquarters. It is a more authoritative post. Informing me of this, my friend explained it as an open manifestation of Pak Jung Hi's intention to fight to the bitter end, spurning the pressure put on him to resign. One can hardly be trustworthy unless he is faithful enough to do anything, even evil acts. Otherwise, it is impossible to maintain this regime.

The Pak regime is none other than a pack of imbecile gangsters and terrorists, though this expression might jar on its ears. Imbecile as it is, it shows a very sensitive reaction like animal in its instinct for existence. And it is shrewd enough, far from imbecile when it comes to devilry. Such being the case, its politics can be said to be the whimsical politics coming from that mentality.

Beginning with this year, the practice of cutting up with scissors or blacking out with ink the newspapers from Japan stopped. This may be out of the belief that anyone trying to read them would come to see somehow the overseas scandals of the Pak regime. The Pak regime seems to believe that if only they are kept out of the popular masses, no trouble will arise. It may think this is quite possible since the home newspapers are all at its service. However, its efforts to make good impression, if only a little, upon foreign countries cannot last long. Because this power is unable to pass over those critical articles with patience. Its present soft measure may be a conciliatory gesture towards the Japanese side with the approach of the ROK-Japan negotiations including a meeting of the ROK-Japan Assemblymen's League. Things may be restored to the original state even tomorrow by whimsical order since this is a lawless land.

News coverage of home papers is interesting. They simply omit or "cut off the head and tail" of both foreign and home news accounts. For instance, they compile a report in such a way as to give an impression that President Carter will take notice of the problem of human rights in south Korea, but he will come to step back in his statement in relation to the withdrawal of U.S. troops under the pressure of the Defence Department. Editorials insist that Japan should adopt an affirmative stand concerning a "ROK-US-Japan security system." On the other hand, when dealing with the statements of critical personages, the newspapers water down and "twist facts" to throw their bad impressions on the people. They reported that American Priest James P. Sinnott critical of south Korea had placed an "anti-ROK advertisement echoing with the propaganda of the north" in the January 23 issue of *The New York Times*. The newspapers stressed is the fact that he parroted the "north's propaganda," claiming the withdrawal of US troops and the termination of the military aid to south Korea, and alleging that Pak Jung Hi is preparing for northward invasion and going to plunge not only US troops but also the whole world into the holocaust of war.

This is intended to reason the people into compliance with the Pak regime's words about "anti-government," that is, about "sympathy with communism." The full text of that advertisement still remains unknown to us. But we think it might have called for putting pressure on the Pak regime to stop its undemocratic rule and suppression of human rights, with a bold determination to withdraw US troops from south Korea. In this connection, the KCIA agents are calling on dissidents at home to intimidate them, saying: "Now see what they look like! But you've supported them and received their support." At this, a church leader is said to have replied: "I have not the remotest idea of what you mean. Even if it is the truth, all the blame falls on you since you banished Priest Sinnott."

How "consistent" the gangsters' whimsical politics is! The people live in constant suspense. And this very suspense seems to be a fertilizer indispensable to the fascist dictatorship. A prize of 1,500,000 *won* was awarded to 3,000 villages each picked out at a mass meeting of the New Village Movement. The representative of a certain village told me:

"Our village was made to breed fish. This enterprise brought it 500,000 *won* but from this it was involved in debt to the extent of 700,000 *won*. The New Village Movement goes on while there is a pressure from the higher-up and funds are earmarked. That's all. The cultivation of rice, 'Tongil,' was encouraged and it has brought about some increase in output. But the question is a reduced rice quality. More, as this rice plant grows short, it is impossible to make a bag with its straw. Farm households have their side job, a straw-bag making, and had to purchase jute sacks instead. This adds to their financial burden, and jute sacks are unfit for rice storage. Such chain reaction seems to be outside the notice of the government."

From this fact alone it is quite easy to see what whimsical politics of the Pak regime is like. Whenever things turn for the worse, the threat from the north is underscored.

More typical whimsicality finds its expression in the fact that the north was urged to "take the aid of food from a humanitarian standpoint." Pak Jung Hi made this proposal in his New Year press interview on January 12. Speaking such sheer nonsense, he tried to show off his high feathers. Needless to say, it was a propaganda for the south, rather than against the north. So, government officials are gadding about to hear a response to this from people of various strata, foreigners included. How ridiculous it is! Pak had thought that the foreign public, moved by the excellent humanitarian initiative of south Korea, would give wide publicity to it. What should we call such senseless politics?

The whimsical politics had its adverse effect on the recent examination for entrance to unversities. During his visit to a vocational school last year, Pak Jung Hi blurted that vocational school graduates should be "treated well." As a result, they, unlike those of high schools devoted to civic science, have obtained a qualification to enter vocational colleges without taking state examinations. The rate of their admission into each college is set at up to 50 per cent. Thus, the graduates of civic high schools have come to find it hard to enter the engineering college in particular. This caused a big commotion. Some students changed their desired subjects of study, while others complained that they had to choose the vocational school to enter the engineering or the commercial college. The word of the President is absolute. His word should be accepted right and it leaves no room for examination. Once his word is uttered, it becomes a terrible force seemingly enough to do great wonders. No matter how silly it may be, his word is absolute. But there's no telling when and how it will change as it is flung out of whim. No one can tell how his strict order on favouring vocational school graduates will change tomorrow. His word always comes abruptly just like an army launches a night or surprise attack. This is the very source of unrest in south Korean society. One can hardly organize a sound life with prospect and plan. He has to live a mutable life in suspense.

The climax of this whimsical politics was marked by the President's New Year inspection of the central government offices. On January 29 he went to the General Affairs Bureau which manages personnel affairs, and ordered it to work out the "list of grafters" and keep it for good. Upon this order it was immediately decided to produce an "almanac for the reform of general administrative affairs." But the problem now is how to define the grafters to be registered in the almanac that will go down through generations. In the age of the Li dynasty the upright, able officials were registered as "clean-handed officials" after their death. Their number narrowly added up to a little more than 190 in 400 years. In contrast, many corrupt officials were branded as "mean officials," which meant the "destruction of all their kinsfolk" to be cursed down through generations. Even while giving explanation to this historical fact, all newspapers seldom criticize Pak Jung Hi's "restorationist disposition." Government officials too sing the tune called by him to escalate the loss brought by his whimsical behaviour. In face of Pak Jung Hi it is absolutely necessary to give an affirmative answer "yes" and pretend to do some extraordinary things.

Pak Jung Hi went to the Ministry of Education and prated about "strictly enforcing man-centred education based on loyalty and filial duty." He gave the Scientific and Technical Agency "instructions as to striving to enter the ranks of the advanced countries without fail at the beginning of the 80s." At the Ministry of Culture and Public Information he ordered it to "build a national museum in Kwangju" of South Cholla Province. All these were hailed as the great decisions of the wise monarch. On February 11, he visited the Seoul Special Municipal Office and declared: "A provisional capital will be built on the area which is within a one-hour car ride along the expressway from Seoul." This was a surprise to Seoul Mayor, who asked thereupon: At this, Pak answered back: "It's a plan I've been forming for the past two or three years. I've already instructed the newspaper offices to report it." This must be an arbitrary decision of the monarch. Now this arbitrary decision has thrown the Seoul citizens into a psychological panic. It appears this political power can hardly keep itself without giving mental shocks to the people uninterruptedly. There is even a rumour that the monopolistic purchase of land has already been wound up through the land brokers who are associated with the higher-ups. This rumour must be circulating because every construction project hitherto has been a source of money-making for those in power. Belated small land brokers usually suffered big losses. Because they were banned from activity or expropriated by law and power under the name of preventing the flood of speculations.

Brown Discloses U.S.'s Intention to Increase Military Power in S.Korea

U.S. Defence Secretary Brown at his recent talks with a group of Dietmen of Japan from the opposition Komeito jabbered that the United States is "stepping up the augmentation of its military strength so as not to give the impression of its total troop withdrawal" from the Western Pacific region and intends to increase "capability against air" in south Korea, in particular, according to a report.

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) November 19 declares: Brown's utterances only discolse the intention of the U.S. imperialists to keep the U.S. troops in south Korea as ever, freeze Korea's division and create "two Koreas," putting up the signboard of "troop pullout."

The commentary notes:

The United States is loudly talking about the "withdrawal" of the U.S. troops from south Korea. But no actual U.S. forces reduction has taken place as yet. On the contrary, it is shipping more U.S. forces and military equipment into south Korea without let-up, and it is reported that its military strength there will be further increased in the future.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists, while continually bringing their air force to south Korea and around there, are contemplating to massively introduce there more weapons of destruction and military equipment and that they are staging large-scale war exercises, the commentary goes on:

All facts go to prove that the United States does not intend to withdraw from south Korea but tries hard to retain its grip on south Korea as a permanent colony and military base.

In this way the United States wants to use south Korea as a military stronghold for invading the whole of Korea, containing the revolutionary forces in Asia and maintaining its colonial rule there.

Noting that to this end the United States attaches great importance to the mobilization of the military and economic potentials of the Japanese reactionaries, the commentary says:

Recalling Brown's utterance that "the problem of the qualitative increase of Japan's defence capabilities" is under "discussion" between the U.S. and Japanese military authorities, the commentary observes that this once again confirmed this intention of the United States. The Japanese reactionaries, complying with the U.S. demand, are not only beefing up the "Self-Defence Forces" with the naval and air forces as the backbone but discussing with the U.S. the problem of the "operational assignment" in case of contingency on the Korean Peninsula and staging ceaseless U.S.-Japan joint military exercises, the commentary notes.

The commentary stresses in conclusion:

The U.S. policy of aggression and interference against Korea is laying a grave obstacle in the way of the peaceful solution of the Korean question and posing a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world. This is a challenge to the desire and call of the world people for the U.S. troops withdrawal from south Korea and a violation of the fair resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly Session.

The United States must stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea, give up the "two Koreas" plot and withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along all its troops and nuclear weapons.

(KCNA)

Pak Jung Hi Must Step Down

Statement by Ex-S. Korean "F.M."

Follows a statement by Choe Duk Sin, former south Korean "foreign minister," who recently sought asylum in the United States, released at press conference held on November 18 in Tokyo:

On January 17, 1976, under extreme political pressure, I left Korea and went to the U.S. where I have lived in exile now for almost two years. I felt that this decision to leave Korea was at the same time a decision to end my public life. I did not think I would ever again take a public role in the life of my nation. Now, however, I have made another decision—to join the Korean movement for democracy and unification, and I wish to present my reasons for doing so. Following are five reasons I believe Mr. Pak Chung-hee must step down:

Choe Duk Sin

Pak Orders "Koreagate"

First, Mr. Pak Chung-hee is personally responsible for the fact that Korea's formerly warm and friendly relations with the U.S., her most important ally, are now on the verge of total collapse.

It has been clear from the start that the operation to bribe American congressmen and even members of the president's staff was not undertaken by Mr. Pak Tong Sun as an individual. This work could only be carried out by, and with close cooperation between, the Blue House, the KCIA, and the Korean foreign ministry. To conceal this is like trying to hide the sun behind one's hand. Everyone knows that Mr. Pak Chung-hee ordered "Koreagate" operations, so how can U.S.-Korean relations be expected to improve as long as he remains in power?

But more important than the need to repair our relationship with any particular foreign country is the need to restore our own moral pride. This we can only do by revealing to all the whole truth about this shameful operation. This is far more important than the preservation of any one regime.

One-Man State

Secondly, Mr. Pak Chung-hee has made the state his own private property, unlawfully repressing the Korean people, ruthlessly denying them even their human rights.

A state in the modern sense is an entity created by the people themselves in order to facilitate their pursuit of happiness and to guarantee certain "inalienable" rights. In other words, people are above the state; it is only for them that the state exists. But Mr. Pak Chung-hee has created a perverted system in which the state belongs not to the people but to Pak himself; and even worse, this man has been treating his own people with a brutality that can only be called morbid sadism. There are too many examples: the abduction of Mr. Kim Dae-jung, the death sentences meted out to student members of the Democratic Youth and Student Federation and to a number of Korean students from Japan who were accused on the basis of highly suspect evidence of having visited north Korea, and the execution of eight persons allegedly involved in the so-called People's Revolutionary Party, this last ordered for no other reason than, in Pak's own words, to strike fear into the hearts of the people. Mr. Pak Chung-hee even went so far as to drag many national leaders, including former president, Mr. Yun Po-sun to court, branding them as criminals, merely because they issued a statement to the public—the March 1 Declaration.

And all the while, Mr. Pak Chung-hee is forcing the nation to bow before his deceased wife's tomb and listen to his young daughter preach about the virtues of loyalty and filial piety. It is nonsensical, but clear proof that Mr. Pak Chung-hee considers the state as his own private property.

On November 5, 1973, fifteen prominent national leaders, including Mr. Kim Jai-jun and Mr. Ham Sokhon, issued a declaration in which they deplored the collapse of rule by law, calling for an end to the rule by terror and intimidation that has replaced law in Pak's system. They urged people to stand up and fight. I didn't join them then. Since that time, however, the repression has become even worse and Pak's private and dictatorial style is even beginning to threaten our friendly relations with allies. No one can ignore the crisis Korea now faces; its magnitude is too great and it is manifested in too many areas of our national life. I regret that I have waited so long to respond to an appeal made in 1973. I regret that I am a late-comer, but now I wish to join the democratic national movement to save the Korean people and the Korean state from the cruel excesses of dictatorial rule under Mr. Pak Chung-hee.

Seoul-Tokyo Fusion

Thirdly, Mr. Pak Chung-hee's position on Japan is wrong. He has established a policy which will inevitably bring us into a dangerous relationship with that country.

From 1961 to 1963 I served as foreign minister of Korea, and in that capacity I headed the team sent to Tokyo to negotiate the resumption of talks between Korea and Japan, talks that were expected to lead to eventual normalization of relations between the two countries. Even then, I had strong doubts and I feared for the future of Japanese-Korean relations; unfortunately my fears were justified and the worst has come to pass. Let me explain. As head of the negotiating team, I was convinced that Korea must take a firm stand and demand that Japan make reparations for the damage done during the colonial period. I felt that this was the only self-respecting position, the only position possible for any country with national pride. I argued that if Korea wanted to borrow money from Japan, this would have to be negotiated separately, later. Negotiating loans at the same time that normalization is discussed would turn Korea into the suppliant and deny the reality of Japan's blood debt to Korea. But my opinion did not prevail. Behind my back, the "Kim (Jong-pil)-Ohira Memorandum" was exchanged, by which it was agreed that Japan would advance governmental and commercial loans to Korea. It was clear that Japan was not pleased with my adamant opinion in opposition to this. The Japanese government requested, and got, my removal from the position of foreign minister, appealing to Mr. Pak Chung-hee directly through the KCIA, by-passing official diplomatic channels.

I reveal this incident from the past in order to make clear the kind of normalization that Mr. Pak pushed through, a normalization in which Korea abandonned all pride and independence, and which has brought the Korean people under a new form of Japanese subjugation. My fears were borne out, as we can all see, in the "black adhesion" that joins Korea and Japan today.

Let me give just one example, the "East Berlin incident," to illustrate the tenor of Korean-Japanese relations. This incident took place in 1967 while I was ambassador to Bonn. The main reason for my taking that post, for wanting to go to Germany, was my belief that Germany could help Korea avoid exclusive dependence on Japan in the work of economic development. My efforts in this direction bore fruit and as evidenced by Mr. Pak's visit to Germany in 1964 and President Lubke's visit to Korea in March 1967, relations between Korea and Germany were becoming warm. It was just then, a mere three months after President Lubke's visit, that the shocking abduction of a number of prominent Koreans living in Germany ruptured the newly formed friendship between Korea and Germany and destroyed my hopes that this friendship would forestall a Japanese economic invasion of Korea. The timing of the incident was curious. I could not but be suspicious when I thought of the enormous economic and political profit Japan reaped from Korea after this incident. I was unable to rid myself of the suspicion that Japan was somehow behind this, for Japan had every reason not to like the friendship between Korea and Germany. When I think of the active cooperation of JAL and the Japanese government in the 1967 abductions and also the strange attitude of the Japanese government toward the Kim Dae-jung kidnapping, my suspicions cannot but deepen.

But let me set aside all the intimations and evidence of Japanese complicity; for the root of the problem is within. When we took back our sovereignty after long years of Japanese colonial rule, the most important task for us was to get rid of all the institutions and ideas that had been forced upon us in order to destroy us as a people. Without doing this, we could not build a new independent nation. But it is no secret that all the people who control the politics, the economy, and the military of the Republic of Korea, including Mr. Pak Chung-hee, with almost no exceptions, are people who collaborated with Japan during the colonial period in its mission of exterminating Korea as a nation and as a people. My demand for Mr. Pak Chung-hee's resignation, however, does not rest on his past sins. I am more concerned with what he is doing now and planning to do to bring our people into a new slavery under the Japanese. Is the sale of Korean women to Japanese tourists today any less bitter than the forced prostitution for the Imperial troops during World War II? It is more bitter, for it is dressed in nationalism and excused as necessary for modernization. Patriotic mouthings, the frantic building of tombs and shrines for Korean heroes of the past—none of these can atone for the crimes Mr. Pak Chung-hee is committing daily against the Korean people.

War Hysteria

Fourthly, Mr. Pak Chung-hee is whipping up war hysteria. In order to maintain his power, Mr. Pak Chung-hee stirs up hatred instead of reconciliation, and fans fear of war instead of hope for peace.

As is well known, the present "revitalization system" was established just at the moment when tension between the north and south began to relax because of the July 4 Joint Communique. We were told then that martial law was necessary for the achievement of unification. Now, we are given another story, and a terrifying one. Now Mr. Pak Chung-hee tells us that his dictatorial rule is necessary to confront the north with strength. He claims that a military confrontation is inevitable, that the north Koreans are eternal foes with whom reconciliation is not possible. He says that military confrontation is the only option. The Pak regime obviously cannot survive without this kind of tension; therefore, we can have no hope for peace and security on the Korean peninsula as long as this regime continues.

As a military man, I am convinced that national unification can and must come through peaceful means as mutually pledged in the July 4 Joint Communique. But Mr. Pak Chung-hee in 1973 issued his "June 23 Special Decree" proposing acceptance of a two Koreas policy since, as he said, north and south Korea are now so different as to have nothing in common. To acquire international sanction for this policy, he further proposed that both Koreas be admitted to the United Nations. I was shocked to learn later that Mr. Pak Chung-hee's proposal for two Koreas was first suggested by Mr. Mizuno Kiyoshi, then Japanese deputy foreign minister, and that the fact was even reported in the Japanese press. We Koreans cannot have a man as leader who takes orders from Japan, who decides the direction of Korean national policy at the bidding of Japan.

Barrier to Reunion

Fifthly, Mr. Pak Chung-hee constitutes the biggest barrier to national unification.

Needless to say, a unified Korea will have to establish friendly relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China in addition to maintaining good relations with the U.S. and Japan. But Mr. Pak Chung-hee is not only detested by China and the Soviet Union; he also is coming to be distrusted and abhorred by the U.S. and by the people if not the government of Japan because of the Kim Dae-jung kidnapping and the Pak Tong-sun bribery incidents.

As is the way of dictators, Mr. Pak Chung-hee probably honestly believes that the difficulties the Korean people now face may never be overcome without him. This could even become a self-fulfilling prophesy since he has been killing off in fact all able persons, one by one, and will continue to do so until he is stopped. But to think himself indispensable is a gross insult to the wisdom of the Korean people. Mr. Pak Chung-hee must be made to understand that once he leaves the seat of power, all the talented people, including those now languishing in jail, will gather like clouds and start working for the genuine liberation and independence of the Korean people. I am convinced that his departure from power will open the way for the Korean people to overcome the tremendous difficulties we now face.

I am certain that in their hearts my colleagues in the military and all my compatriots who love Korea ardently support my position. I implore them to stand up and fight for the cause of democracy and unification, to fight with us against the perversion of these ideals, I implore the U.S. to withdraw its troops as pledged by President Carter, and I implore both the U.S. and Japan to end all forms of aid, military and economic, to the Pak regime. I earnestly request this for the sake of the Korean people, that their suffering may come to an end. For myself, I solemnly declare that I wil join the fight with all my strength as a member of the Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy and Unification.

Many Seoul Diplomats Seek Asylum Abroad

About the time of disclosure of south Koreans' influence-buying activities on the Capitol Hill in recent years, tendencies were seen among some south Korean high-ranking officials and diplomats to drift away from it. They are, so to speak, elites of the elites among the supporters of the "*yusin* (revitalized) system." The news of their seeking asylum in various countries gave a great shock to the Pak "regime."

Since the establishment of the authoritarian "*yusin* system" in 1973, signs to show that some people inside the internal structure of Pak "regime" are discarding Pak Jung Hi have became noticeable.

Voices holding the Pak Jung Hi clique responsible for defection of some officials and diplomats were raised in the recent puppet national assembly.

Meanwhile, fourteen south Korean puppet diplomats have sought refuges in various countries against the fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors in the last few years.

This was disclosed in the materials submitted by the puppet foreign ministry recently to the "national assembly's budgetary committee."

According to the materials, those puppet diplomats who turned against puppet Pak Jung Hi abroad "mostly tendered their resignations while in office and stayed in the foreign countries, disobeying the order to return, or left their posts without notice."

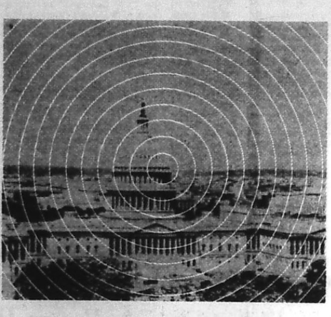
Five of the above 14 took refuge in the United States and the rest in West Germany, Brazil, Japan, Denmark, Canada, etc., says the report.

In connection with the recent defection of the former puppet foreign minister, the Japanese daily paper "Asahi Shimbun" said in its November 19 issue.

The defection to the U.S. of the former south Korean "foreign minister" Choe Duk Sin did a great damage to the "international prestige" of the Pak "regime."

The defection of south Korean officials indicates that there is a sense of crisis among these within the internal structure of Pak "regime". Because a power structure can be maintained only with the loyalty of the members of the system, the paper said.

The fact that puppet diplomats are seeking refuge in foreign countries one after another, shows that traitor Pak Jung Hi is strongly rejected and utterly isolated today not only among the ordinary people but also within the ruling circles of south Korea. Particularly the fact that those exiles are mostly agents of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency graphically illustrates the serious confusion in the puppet ruling circles have been thrown because of their intelligence intrigues and terrorism.



Most of ex-south Korean diplomats and officials denounce Pak "regime" for their influence-buying activities on Capitol Hill.

S.Korea-U.S. Joint Naval Exercise in Persian Bay

A joint military operational exercise between the U.S. navy and the south Korean puppet navy was staged in the Persian Bay, or in the northern part of the Indian Ocean.

This war exercise followed the joint military exercise which the U.S. warmaniacs held on October 19 together with the south Korean puppet navy in the South-East China Sea, northwest of the Philippines.

The exercise was participated in by two destroyers of the puppet navy, and by cruisers and destroyers belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

The exercise was also staged immediately after the U.S.-south Korea-Philippine joint military exercise, code-named "Fortress Lighting" operation staged for two weeks from October 21 in the west region of the Pacific Ocean.

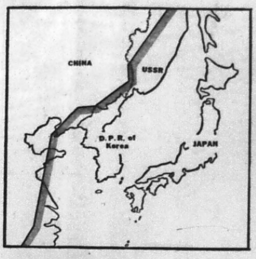
This clearly indicates that the U.S. warmaniacs intend to reorganize and strengthen its defense strategy in Asia, the West Pacific region, using south Korea as its strategic position.

The joint military exercises staged by the U.S. and the south Korean puppet clique are part of the arms reinforcement and war preparations ceaselessly stepped up in a planned way, according to the "U.S. ground force pullout" scheme.

Especially, the joint naval exercises between the U.S. and the south Korean puppet clique are preliminary to the joint military exercise between the U.S. air force and the south Korean puppet air force which is scheduled to be held from the beginning of next year with the participation of F-15, F-111 fighting bombers.

Recently, military officials of the U.S. and the south Korean puppet army announced that "south Korea-U.S. joint exercises" would be held 7-8 times a year in the future." The aim of the south Korean junket of the operational chief of staff of the U.S. air forces and the commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet is to "examine" on the spot their plan for war preparations and further hasten them.

All facts prove that the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets to obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, perpetuate her division and find a way out of the crisis in war are becoming more dangerous with each passing day.



500 miles "sphere of self-defense" declared by Japanese authorities (A map made down on a basis of announcements by Japanese authorities.)

Rodong Sinmun Denounces Japanese "Sphere of Self-Defense"

Mihara, director general of the Japanese Defense Agency said in his speech at the Diet held on November 15 that a "sphere over which Japan will exercise her right to self-defense in case of emergency" extends 500 miles from the "circumference of the territory" of Japan and up to 1,000 miles on the "sea-route."

This is a vast area including Korea and other countries of Asia.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) November 22, commenting on the utterances of director general of the Japanese Defense Agency on the so-called "sphere of self-defense" of Japan, brands them as an aggressive jargon revealing the expansionist ambition.

The commentary of Rodong Sinmun said:

When we recall the past outbursts of the Sato clique that they would launch a "forestalling attack" for "defence," it is evident that the Japanese reactionaries' conception of "self-defence" means taking the initiative in armed attack.

Mihara's outburst is an aggressive one showing how reckless and vicious the Japanese reactionaries' expansionist ambition and their aggressive plan for its realisation are. This is an outright provocation against and challenge to our country and other socialist countries and Asian countries.

The Japanese reactionaries' expansionist ambition and their aggressive plan for its realisation make us recall the crime-woven history of the Japanese militarists' aggression and show that the aggressive nature and expansionist ambition of the Japanese militarists have not changed and will never change.

The commentary points to the fact that the Japanese reactionaries are going ahead with the plan for drastic reinforcement of the aggression forces and strengthening the Japan-U.S. "security" system to realise the unsatiated expansionist ambition of the Japanese monopolies and comply with the demand of the United States' Asian policy to contain the Asian revolutionary forces and maintain its colonial rule there.

The prattling of Mihara that other countries of Asia would be included in Japan's "sphere of operation" proceeds from the ambition for expansionist reinvasion, reinforcement of aggression forces and establishment of an aggression system, the commentary remarks.

Asian Wall Street Journal :

A Northern View of Korea and Carter

Follows an article carried in the October 28 issue of the U.S. daily "Asian Wall Street Journal" headlined "A Northern View of Korea and Carter."

The writer is Choe U Gyun, editor-in-chief of The People's Korea.

A critical question is whether President Jimmy Carter supports the Park Chung Hee regime in South Korea.

A strong U.S. commitment to south Korea was underlined in a joint statement which terminated July 26 the last South Korea-United States security consultative meeting on the projected withdrawal of the U.S. forces from that part of the Korean Peninsula. Shortly before the bilateral defense talks President Carter sent a personal letter to Mr. Park, saying that the planned American military withdrawal wouldn't affect the commitment of his administration to support South Korea.

During the primaries President Carter publicly committed himself to conduct foreign policy on democratic and moral principles and in particular to articulate a new Korea policy. He said: "I think Park is much too autocratic and has very little concern about human freedom and human rights. Our commitment isn't to Park. Our long-standing commitment has been to the people of South Korea. I think that to reduce our land forces in South Korea gradually over a period of years would be an appropriate action to take."

Many Korean people expected that the new U.S. president would fulfil his pledges in cleaning up questionable connections between Korea and the U.S. and facilitating genuine people-to-people relationships. But his performance as chief executive and the outcome of the last Seoul-Washington security talks are disappointing.

Even successive administrations in Washington hesitated to give Park Chung Hee overt support as he was denying human rights for his people. One U.S. president asked Mr. Park to return the government to civilian hands, and another publicly censured the human rights situation in South Korea. They, however, praised Mr. Park's role in what they termed a "miraculous development" of South Korea, while continuing to endorse his rule on the grounds that human rights have nothing to do with security issues.

The following is a quotation from former South Korean President Yun Po Son's message to President Jimmy Carter: "It is undeniable that the Korea policy of the United States government has protected the oppressive rule by the dictatorial Park regime in political, economic, military and all other fields" and "the people of Korea have been exploited too long as tools of the global policy of the United States in pursuit of its 'national interests.'"

Has President Carter betrayed our expectations that he will display wise leadership in the conduct of foreign policy based on human rights and in the search for communications with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to improve relations between the two countries?

It seems apparent that the last Seoul-Washington defense talks have brought Korea closer to war, rather than to a durable peace.

All the 50 million Korean people aspire to bring a lasting peace to their Land of Morning Calm. "A democratic South Korea will contribute to peace on the Korean Peninsula and peace in the world," South Korean democrats declared in their March 22 Charter for Democracy and National Salvation.

The United States shouldn't repeat its mistakes committed in Vietnam and in the 1950-53 Korean War. Declassified American diplomatic papers depict the then South Korean leader Syngman Rhee as an uncompromising advocate of invasion of the northern half. According to 1949 papers released April 16 this year, Mr. Rhee told the visiting American Army secretary that his troops were prepared to move into the north. Mr. Rhee claimed that the failing morale of the northern troops would cause mass desertion and help shorten the war. In a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, February 10, 1953, Gen. Omar Bradley, then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, recalled that the South Korean ruler had long been planning to use force in his effort to reunify Korea as he was convinced that he had a U.N. commitment to provide military support to his operations.

In a confidential letter to President Harry Truman dated August 20, 1949, Mr. Rhee appealed for prompt delivery of sophisticated weapons and ammunition, citing the "mounting threat from the north." The American leader in his reply dated August 26, clarified the position of his government and promised to offer supplementary military assistance to South Korea. No doubt, this emboldened Mr. Rhee to strike the north in full force.

In this connection it is worthwhile to put into proper perspective the Gulf of Tonkin incident which led to escalation of American involvement in Vietnam.

Even more ruthless than the late Syngman Rhee, Park Chung Hee is keeping South Korea under a notorious "yushin regime." He is launching a witch-hunt against democratic forces while putting the whole land on a war footing. He is a South Korean expert in McCarthyism. Since his May 16, 1961 seizure of power, Park Chung Hee has kept himself busy crying wolf.

An interesting account is contained in a staff report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, published February 18, 1973: "Since August 1971, the talks with the north which President Park sought, have developed more rapidly than most observers thought possible, and we were told by everyone with whom we talked that they enjoyed broad popular support in South Korea except among the armed forces. As the contacts progressed from one stage to another, however, President Park tightened his internal control first through a declaration of emergency and then by declaring martial law."

Who is responsible for the breakup of the north-south dialogue and the strained situation? The answer is too obvious. There is every reason to warn that the autocratic regime in Seoul will try to drag the United States into another Vietnam.

The Korean and world situations are a far cry from what they were in the 1950's. President Carter unveiled a five-point foreign policy approach and sharply criticized the Cold War mentality, a legacy of World War II. He expressed his determination to follow the policy of detente with the Soviet Union and normalize relations with the People's Republic of China. In his May 22 speech he declared, "First, our policy should reflect our people's basic commitment to promote the cause of human right."

If he is to honor his words, President Carter should withhold support for the regime of Park Chung Hee and exert a strong influence on it on behalf of human rights and democracy. He should pursue a foreign policy of human rights and morality in a way beneficial to the effort of the 50 million Koreans to have their country reunified.

The people of Korea insist that the United States government should seek substantial direct contacts with the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea rather than sterile talks as proposed by the U.S. State Department.

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